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world-wide repute as Pennyroyal, the *Mentha Pulegium* of Linnæus. In this error Dr. Kellogg, it must be admitted, led the way; for when the plant appeared to him he named it as a new *Hedeoma*, *H. purpurea* (Proc. Calif. Acad. v. 52). In working up the Labiatae for the State Survey volumes, after having examined this plant minutely, Dr. Gray simply transferred it to the Californian genus *Micromeria*, where, as he remarks, it is "anomalous;" and so it stands to-day in the Synoptical Flora, as *Micromeria purpurea*, Gray. It is abundant not only on that island in the San Joaquin River, whence Dr. Kellogg and Dr. Gray had it, but also in several parts of Middle California rather remote from that station; and not more than one species of mint, *M. piperita*, has been more familiarly known in all countries during many centuries.

A dozen years ago I found by the wayside, in Berkeley, a Cichoriacea new to me, and of which no account was given in the State Survey volumes, or in any other American book; but, suspecting it of alien derivation, I soon found it to be *Crepis virens*, Linn., one of the most cosmopolitan members of its genus. But Dr. Gray twice mistook this plant for a new species, assigning it two new names, one in each of two distinct genera. It is his *Malacothrix crepoides* (Pac. R. Rep. xii. 49), and *Crepis Cooperi* (Proc. Am. Acad. ix. 214); and it was a friendly fortune which permitted him to make this correction of a humiliating two-fold error with his own pen. Even *Malva parviflora* was by this author new-named *M. obtusa* when first it went to him from California.

I am said to have given the new name *Paronychia pusilla* to an obscure weed of Southern Europe, of which the real name is *Herniaria cinerea*. It is the only instance in which I have honored an old weed with a new name; and as I have worked upon the Californian flora now nearly as many years as Asa Gray did, my record in this respect seems not likely to prove worse than his, to say the least.

Botanical Notes.

A Biological Survey of Indiana.—At the last meeting of the Indiana Academy of Science, at Terre Haute, a Biological Survey

was established for the State of Indiana, and a board of Directors appointed to organize the survey and outline the preliminary work ordered by the Academy.

It is the purpose of the Botanical Division during the present year to make such additions and corrections to the published "Catalogue of the Plants of Indiana" as are possible, and to secure definite information regarding the distribution of such rare forms as are there published. Specimens illustrating the distribution or occurrence of any plant within the limits of the State must be deposited with the survey before any notice of their belonging to the State Flora can be published. This will insure the ability to verify in future any fact published by the survey. In sending such material it is desirable that notes on the station, habitat, range and abundance of the plant be noted, together with any other information that will be of value.

In addition to the flowering plants and ferns covered in the above, it is the intention of the Division to commence the study of the distribution of the lower cryptogams, concerning which almost nothing has been published from Indiana. While collections will be made of all forms, special attention will be given at present to the study of (1) Mosses, (2) Hepaticæ, and (3) Parasitic Fungi. Specimens are earnestly desired of all species, even those that are most common, from all portions of the State. It is desirable to state with each species the data indicated above, with particular reference to the habitat. In the case of parasitic fungi, it is necessary to indicate the host, and to include sufficient quantity of the host plant, that doubtful determinations may be verified. The Director has been promised the assistance of specialists in the study of material accumulated. Prof. Lucien M. Underwood is the Director of this Division.

A Monstrous Flower of Cypripedium arietinum.—During the early part of June of the present year, while visiting a newly-discovered locality for the rare *Cypripedium arietinum*, near Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Mr. H. T. Blodgett found a monstrous flower of the species, which he placed at my disposal for study. The flower was not fully expanded when found, but the parts were fully grown and soon unfolded. It was remarkable in having the side petals, which are linear and of a brownish color in the normal flower,

transformed into sac-like inflated bodies, closely resembling the lip, but differing from it in being smaller with wider and rounder openings, and in not having the edges rolled in. The coloring of these side petals was like that of the lip, pinkish with lines of deep red. The tip of the lip was pushed in upon itself until it was half inverted, partly filling the cavity of the lip. The lip was also flattened and broadened more than usual. The whole plant was rather small, but not unusually so. The other floral organs were normal.

CHARLES A. DAVIS.

ALMA COLLEGE, ALMA, MICH., July, 1893.

Index to Recent Literature Relating to American Botany.

Azolla filiculoides.—*On the Development of*. Douglas H. Campbell (Ann. Bot. vii. 155–187; three plates).

Azolla.—*Some Notes on*. Douglas H. Campbell (Zoë, iii. 340–343).

Botanical Notes from Texas.—VIII.–IX. E. N. Plank (Gard. and For. vi. pp. 272; 283).

Mention is made of *Opuntia Engelmanni*, *O. leptocaulis*, *Juglans rupestris*, *Leucophyllum Texanum*, *Condalia obovata*, *Gaillardia pulchella*, *Rubus trivialis* and others.

Alluding to cypress-trees, the author suggests that the so-called cypress-knees are probably only abortive attempts of the species to reproduce itself from its roots. At Lake Charles, La., the knees of some small cypress-trees were observed bearing twigs and leaves.

California Plants.—*Notes on: IV*. S. B. Parish (Zoë, iii. 352–354).

Remarks on *Calochortus venustus* and *Lilæa subulata*.

Caryopsis.—*On the Development of the*. Rodney H. True (Bot. Gaz. xviii. 212; with three plates).

Comarum palustre. (Meehan's Month. iii. 97).

With illustration of the Marsh Cinquefoil.

Contribution to the Biology of the Organism causing Leguminous Tubercles. Geo. F. Atkinson (Bot. Gaz. xviii. 226, 257).

Corrections and Additions to Moses Craig's Catalogue of the Uncultivated Flowering Plants Growing on the Ohio State University Grounds. W. A. Kellermann and W. C. Werner (Bull. No. 3 Ohio Agric. Ex. Sta. 1893).